

sympathize with her, and that no power has declared against her. You pass this resolution, and what does it say? The President? You have sent us your money, that, when Greece, and we grant you money, that, when you think it proper, when the interests of this nation shall not be jeopardized, you may depute a commissioner, a public functionary, to Greece. This is all it says; and the whole responsibility is left with the Executive, where the Constitution puts it. But, sir, it is not first and chiefly for Greece, that I wish to see this measure adopted. It will give them but little aid, that aid purely of a moral kind. "It is, indeed, soothing and sedating in distress, to hear the accents of a friendly voice, (we know this as a people.) But, sir, it is principally and mainly for America herself, for the credit and character of our common country, that I hope to see this resolution pass! It is for our own unsullied name that I feel. What appearance on the page of history would a record like this make, Mr. Chairman? In the month of January, in the year of our Lord and Saviour, 1824, while all European Christendom beheld, with cold and unfeeling apathy, the unexampled wrongs and inexpressible misery of the Christians in Greece, a proposition was made in the Congress of the United States, almost the sole, the last, the great repository of human hope and of human freedom, the representatives of a nation capable of bringing into the field a million of bayonets, while the free-men of that nation were spontaneously expressing its deep-toned feeling, its fervent prayer for Grecian success, while the whole continent was raising, by one simultaneous emotion, solemnly and anxiously supplicating and invoking the aid of Heaven to spare Greece and to invigorate her arms, while temples and senate houses were all resounding with one burst of generous feeling—(gentlemen may call it enthusiastic declamation if they please; would to God we could hear such declamation and the utterance of Lord and Saviour, that Saviour alike of Christian Greece and of us—a proposition was offered in the American Congress, to send a messenger to Greece, to inquire into her state and condition, with an expression of our good wishes and our sympathies, and if you can, to your constituents, and tell them that you voted it down—well, if you dare, the appalling countenances of those who sent you here, (I mean no defiance,) and tell them that you shrank from the declaration of your own sentiment—that you cannot tell how, but that some unknown dread, some indescribable apprehension, some indefinable danger, and clouds, and creascent, gleamed before you, and alarmed you; and that you suppressed all the noble feelings prompted by religion, by liberty, by national independence, and by humanity. I cannot bring myself to believe that such will be the feeling of a majority of this House. But, for myself, though every friend of the measure should desert it, and I left to stand alone, with the gentleman from Massachusetts, I will give to the resolution the poor sanction of my unqualified approbation."

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON: MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Will our readers pardon us for to-day giving up our space almost exclusively to two subjects? We seldom make apologies, but feel constrained to do so at present.

The affairs of Cuba are important, and the particulars we give are of a melancholy character; but let no one be depressed. The fact of war cannot be free from unwelcome vicissitudes.

The fate of Lopez and his companions, none can now speak with confidence; but whatever it may be, the cause is the same.

The sentiments of many of our newspapers have much surprised us. Some of their editors are worthy to wear the epaulettes of "Spain's royal idol," while others are so discreet as to be in readiness to shout aloud for joy should the revolution prove successful, though, at the present moment, they dare not utter a syllable on either side of the question.

Do they who denounce the invading forces as thieves, robbers, pirates and mercenary cut-throats, really believe their own assertions? Is there one of them who believes that all the wealth of Spain could hire their free swords into her service? No, not one, not one!

The steamer ATLANTIC is in, as our telegraphic despatches inform us.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—The Hon. John C. Clark, who has been absent a short time on a visit to his farm in the State of New York, returned to the city on Saturday evening. The return of this invaluable officer and esteemed gentleman is gratifying to his numerous and attached friends in the Metropolis.

LOPEZ AND GONZALES.—We have learned from good authority that arrangements have been made in this country by means of which five thousand men will in a very short time be placed on the island of Cuba, subject to the command of leaders who need not to be tried. We could state the details of these arrangements were it possible to do so.

If the Lopez party have not been unfortunate, they will soon be reinforced and Cuba freed. Lopez and Gonzales, we perceive, are denounced in some of our newspapers. Let us not judge them too soon. Deception may have been practiced, not by these men. They exhibited to all who went with them the credentials upon which they acted, consisting of letters from a vast number of the best and most prominent men of the island, pledging themselves to stand by any number of Americans who might come to their aid.

OUR CONSUL AT CUBA.—Until we receive full and complete information from Cuba, we shall forbear to comment upon the conduct of this either much abused or wretchedly culpable officer.

The editor of the New Orleans Bee, a scholar, a gentleman, and a thorough Whig, declares that there is but one opinion in that city on the Cuban question, and that it is folly to think of silencing the universal sentiment. Cuba must be free!

THE DRAMA.—See the advertisement headed National Hall. There will be a performance on Wednesday evening.

ROBERT.—This day, we believe, was set apart for the liberation of this exiled patriot. May favoring gales waft him to a land of freedom and security.

The Whig convention at Bladenburg on Saturday nominated Richard J. Bowie for Congress, from the 10th district.

The Washington papers of this morning contain copious extracts from New Orleans papers of the 22d and 23d, giving not only facts, but the comments of those papers in relation to Cuba. We shall omit much of the latter as unimportant, and place before our readers as much of the former as we can obtain.

The "Empire City," it will be remembered, arrived in New Orleans on the 21st ultimo from Cuba, and her news was of the same general tenor as that brought by the Cherokee to New York. The following letters tell too plainly their own story:

Letter from Adjutant Stanford.

HAVANA, August 18, 1851.

DEAR HULLING: We arrived on the island of Cuba after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with four hundred or five hundred men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with General Prager and all the commanding officers, left us—I mean Crittenden and his battalion. We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden despatched a note. He then requested that we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the mean time to take care of all the baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by five hundred Spanish soldiers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chapparel, without any thing to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the seashore, and found some boats, with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero; were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

Good by, and God bless you. I send the Masonic medal, enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P.—, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you.

STANFORD.

Letter from J. Brandt.

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

MY DEAR MOTHER: I have but a few moments to live. Fifty of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. I am, however, then, my dear mother, sisters and all; we may meet again in another world. Think of me often; forget the causes I have given you for grief; remember only my virtues. Farewell, again, dearest mother, and believe me to be, your affectionate son.

Mrs. MARIK BRANDT.

Letter from Thomas C. James.

HARBOR OF HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

MY DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity, being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship, and under sentence of death. All to be shot! This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and will meet my fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you. Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends.

THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert, our poor friends G. A. Cook and John O. Bryce are with me, and send their last regards to you; also Clement Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

Letter from Victor Kerr to his Wife.

MY DEAR FELICIA: Adieu, my dear wife; this is the last letter that you will receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more. Embrace all of my friends for me. Never marry again—it is my desire. My adieu to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu. I die like a soldier.

VICTOR KERR.

August 16—6 o'clock, 1851.

To his Friends.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I leave you forever, and I go to the other world. I am a prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I shall have ceased to exist. My dearest friends, think often of me. I die worthy of a Creole, worthy of a Louisianian, and of a Kerr. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time. Your devoted friend,

VICTOR KERR.

To N. Larose, H. Boulligny, Leon Fazende, Wm. G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

August 16—6 o'clock, 1851.

To his Brother.

MY DEAR BROTHER ROBERT—Adieu! I am to be shot in an hour; there is no remedy for it. This will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. Costa, who has been kind enough to take charge of it. Adieu! Robert, I die as a man and as an American should die. Kiss your dear wife, my good mother, sisters and brothers, and believe me ever your brother,

VICTOR KERR.

August 16, 1851—6 o'clock.

Letters from Honore Tacite Vienne.

ON BOARD THE MAN-OF-WAR ESPERANZA, August 16, 1851.

My dear and affectionate Sisters and Brothers: Before I die, I am permitted to address my last words to the world. I am now a prisoner on the expedition for Cuba. We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, we mean if we are, will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour.

I die, my dear brothers and sisters, a repentant sinner, having been blessed with the last rites of our holy religion. Forgive me for all my follies of life, and you, my dear and affectionate sisters, pray for my poor soul.

A—go to my dear mother and console her. Oh! my dear child, kiss her a thousand times for me. Love her for my sake. Kiss my brothers and all your dear children. To Father Blackney, my last profound respect; to Father Lacroix and Father D'Hau, a mass for the repose of my soul.

My dear mother-in-law, farewell! Poor Tacite is shot, and dead by this time!

I give and bequeath my dear child to you, and you alone. Good bye, H—; good bye, G— and T—; I did my duty. Good bye all.

Your dear son and brother,

HONORE TACITE VIENNE.

Mr. Antonio Costa has promised to do all he can to obtain my body. If so, please have me buried with my wife.

Letter from Gilmer A. Cook.

HAVANA, on board a man-of-war, 1851.

STANFORD & Co.—My Dear Friends: About fifty of us, Colonel Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday; have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sunset. Lopez, the second, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly all his command and deserted us. We were attacked by some five or seven hundred of the Queen's troops the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Colonel Crittenden done all that

any man could do; but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the seashore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible; got three boats, and got off, with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Habanero.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives; that I die with a clear conscience; and, like a man, with a stout heart. I send my watch to you; it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good bye. God bless you all!

Truly yours,

GILMER A. COOK.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 23.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having been engaged in the cause of Cuba personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operation further than has been common to all our citizens who took interest in the cause.

To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiry, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is to be done, and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay. We have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another.

My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th inst., and marched into the interior on the 15th.

This we know from the official publications in Havana, and further all is doubt and uncertainty.

This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow-citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethren will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments; we have had enough of that. Whatever is done must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether any thing at all can be done depends upon you, men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance.

There is no lack of men who burn to encounter the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means, the means, that is wanting.

I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do any thing that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers and inefficient means.

FELIX HOUSTON.

New Orleans, August 22, 1851.

The Mob.

The Bee of the 22d publishes a particular account of the excitement and riot in that city. "It is well known," says that paper, "that the newspaper styled La Union has been extremely ferocious in its advocacy of the Spanish cause, and in its denunciation of the Americans." It then states that "about three o'clock, p. m., some twenty-five or thirty persons proceeded to the office of La Union, in the Exchange alley, broke the doors open, and completely gutted the establishment. The types, cases, &c., were thrown into the street and demolished, and the press was broken and the fragments carried off. No violence whatever was offered to the proprietors, who were present, and it does not appear that the editors and proprietors were on the ground."

It is then related that a tavern, cigar store, &c., were mobbed, but nothing serious done, when "a detachment of the rioters rushed down into the First Municipality, firmly resolved upon demolishing the office of the Spanish consul, Mr. Laborde, in Bourbon street, between St. Louis and Toulouse. When they reached the spot, they broke open the door, and had just begun the work of destruction, when Recorder Genois and Captain Youenes arrived, and, by their joint exertions and remonstrances, induced the mob to desist. No further violence was perpetrated beyond the removal of the sign and the tearing up of some of the papers and documents in the office."

A crowd also "proceeded shortly afterwards to the Jenny Lind Coffee House, in Poydras street, owned by D. Casas, entered the premises, and gutted them completely." Two or three other acts of like character were committed, when the Mayor, Sheriff, and assistants, restored order, which has since been maintained.

The Picayune says: "The stimulus to disorder originally sprung out of a national feeling, in which everybody participated, but it was immediately turned by a class of low ruffians to purposes of mere wanton riot and plunder. And yet it is remarkable that, in the whole range of disorder, no personal injury was done or even threatened towards the owners of the shops upon which the violence fell. Not a single Spaniard was hurt, molested, or attacked in his person. Spaniards of known loyalty to their own government went about without being attacked, while the shops of other Spaniards were rifled. This shows how completely the riots were mere wanton acts of lawless ruffians, without any aim but that of mischief and plunder."

PUBLIC FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Crescent of the 23d condemns emphatically the extravagant and foolish deeds of the excited mob, and says:

Order reigns in New Orleans. The last wave of passion and excitement, beaten back by a solid sentiment of order, has sunk to rest, and public feeling flows steadily and strongly to the maintenance of order at home, and to an effective vindication of outraged humanity in Cuba. All men of all classes manifest a disposition to aid the cause of Cuban freedom; and if this feeling be properly and promptly appreciated, liberal contributions will testify the sincerity of public and private sentiments.

We are of the class of American conservatives, and are as proud as we are sincere in our conviction. We are a conservative in our own view and definition, and not in the view or definition of the fanatic or scoffer, who knows no progress, not in intelligent conservatism, but in violence and ultraism. As a conservative, knowing no conservatism except in deliberate and well-reasoned progress, and no progress except in calm, dispassionate conservatism, we see our first duty, our noblest labors, in the vindication of the indestructible principles of humanity—prin-

ciples defiled and outraged in the Havana massacre. To have shot the command of the gallant Crittenden might have left the Spanish authorities some shelter of technical defence; to have mutilated the dead, and shamefully butchered and maltreated the dying, leave them none. The highest instincts of our nature, the most sacred principles of conservatism, demand that their barbarities should not be permitted to pass into precedent. We put in our protest, and approve its prompt vindication.

The True Delta says: "The feeling is equally natural and just, but when under cover of it bands of desperadoes assemble together, break into dwellings, plunder them of their contents, and into stores, the merchandise of which they scatter to the winds of Heaven or carry off in triumph, society is resolved into its original elements, and chaos is come again."

IMPORTANT INTIMATION!—The British Colonial Standard, in reviewing the tidings of the Cuban Revolution, reveals the wishes of England and the probable views of Spain in the matter, and concludes as follows:

"The Spanish government has shown, by its precautions against American invasion, that it will not lose Cuba so long as she can be preserved to the crown of Spain; and our conviction is, that before the Ministers of the Spanish American conspiracy, they would carry out the threat alluded to in the insurgent manifesto, and pronounce every slave in Cuba unconditionally free. May this be the blessed result of the pronunciamento of Don Joaquin Aguiro y Aguiro!"

THE GOVERNMENT PUTTING DOWN A CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New York Express, of Saturday afternoon, has the following:

WASHINGTON, August 30. The Government authorities here have to-day received information, which may be fully relied upon, that a formidable expedition for the invasion of Cuba is fitting out in your city. Stringent instructions to prevent it were sent on this morning to the several agents there.

The persons engaged in this scheme are well known, but their intercessions will be of no avail.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR have returned to this city, the former quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

Up to 12 o'clock, m., to-day.

United States—C. W. Schumaker, Washington; J. Higgins, New York; E. Keese, South Carolina; M. McCormick, do; J. M. Clatter, Charleston, S. C.; W. G. Bancroft, South Carolina; P. O. McElroy, do; D. J. Winn, do; R. W. Fowler, Virginia; A. J. Vaughan, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. V. D. J. R. S. McDonald, North Carolina; M. Wall, do; D. E. M. C. Smith, do; W. W. Waller, do; J. H. Beale, Alabama; J. S. Nance, do; J. Marshall, Va.; B. Berkley, Norfolk, Va.; Wm. Magee, Va.; W. T. Pepper, Charleston, S. C.

HATS—FALL STYLE—1851.

CHAS. H. LANE has the honor to inform the citizens of Washington and the public, that he will, on Saturday, 30th instant, introduce the Fall Style of Hats. It is his intention to keep constantly on hand a fashionable stock of Hats and Caps, having secured the services of a practical and skillful Hatter, and feel confident in offering to the public as superior as the article the market can afford. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. H. LANE.

New Hat, Cap, and Furnishing Store, bet. 4½ and 6th sts., Penna. avenue.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

GENTLEMEN in want of a really fine cigar should call on the subscriber and select from the following superior brands:

Ambrosia I. Londres, La Palma, Ambrosia Regalia, La Bella Union, Ronda Regalia, La Escalapa, Cazadores, La Esperanza, El Divan, Minerva, La Norma, &c., &c.

JAS. T. LLOYD.

Pa. av., 3 door east of 10th st.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received

by the undersigned until the 5th day of September for grading and graveling the following streets, viz: 19th street west, from New York avenue to B street north; C street north, from 17th to 21st street west; and B street north, from 20th to 23rd street west; the earth for filling to be taken from the vicinity of the Observatory and such other points as the Commissioner may direct; the gravel to be nine inches deep in the centre of the street and four inches on the gutter line, free from stone of improper size and well rolled; the price per cubic yard for grading, and per square yard for graveling.

W. L. HOGGESS.

Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

THOMAS CARRELL, A. DENHAM, Assistant Commissioners.

NEW FALL GOODS.—BONNETS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT BROWN'S CHEAP CASH STORE, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, an assortment of pretty Mousselines, Cashmeres, Calicoes, &c., which will be sold at very low prices. A large assortment of Bleached and Brown Cottons, very cheap, by the piece or yard. Also, six dozen Fall style Bonnets.

au 23—tr.

Residence & LYNN.

Downer's Popular Stand.

On Pennsylvania Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, OFFERS rare inducements to Cheesers and Smokers. His variety of brands are too numerous to mention, and his tobacco too well known to need recommendation. Call and try them.

MISS M. A. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

Temperance Hall, Instruction given in the French and English languages. Also, on the Piano and Guitar. Early application for admission is desirable.

au 1—tr.

PEPSIN—the great Curer of Dyspepsia which has given so much satisfaction to those who have used it, that a troublesome complaint may be had for \$1 per bottle, at

J. F. CALLAN'S, corner E and 7th streets.

au 1—tr.

POLLIS' CORN PLASTER.—This Plaster, so celebrated for the cure of Corns, may be had at 25 cents per box, at

J. F. CALLAN'S Drug Store, corner E and 7th streets.

au 1—tr.

PALE OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.

This delightful preparation, so useful either for washing or shaving, is for sale, at 50 cents per bottle, by J. F. CALLAN, at the corner of E and 7th streets, by

J. F. CALLAN.

au 1—tr.

RAYMOND AND COLOGNE WATER.

A fine bottle and all prices, with a great variety of other perfumery and cosmetics, for sale, at the corner of E and 7th streets, by

J. F. CALLAN.

au 1—tr.

A LARGE LOT OF BLACK SILKS.

375 yards 36 inch wide, very superior in quality and lustre 400 yards 34 inch wide, rich Lustres 450 to 500 yards 36 inch wide, very wide and cheap 1,500 yards rich style Mousselines, 25 cents per yard 1,200 do Broche Mousselines, new style 1,500 do White Flannels, the best goods we have ever sold, at 25 cents per yard 1,000 yards 7½ and 8 do 350 yards Lingerie Cloths, different colors A large lot of Cloths, Cashmeres, and Cassinetts 3,000 yards good white Cottons, at 8 cents per yard 5,000 do medium and fine White Cottons 6,000 do Brown Cottons, cheap 25 pieces Irish Linens do

HALL & BROTHER.

au 1—tr.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—I have

three rooms to let, for single gentlemen, by the month or year, on Pennsylvania avenue, near 4½ street.

au 1—tr.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS, and all

the District of Columbia and adjacent country.

For sale, at New York prices, by

TAYLOR & MAURY, Bookellers, near 9th street.

au 1—tr.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10th streets.

au 1—tr.

JAMES NOURSE.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL STYLE.

M. STEVENS, Hatter, has introduced the Fall

Style for Gentlemen's Hats, to which he invites the attention of his customers, and at this feeling

of the public he has prepared a large and complete

stock of Hats, in every variety of style, from the

simplest to the most elaborate, and at the best

price. Also, a large stock of Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

&c., &c., at the most moderate prices.

LINDSEY & RADEN,

au 1—tr.

Pa. st., bet. 9th and 10th streets.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Sun rises . . . 5h. 29m. | Sun sets . . . 6h. 51m.

MR. R. W. CANN, newspaper agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. Office at the northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets.

WALSH SUBSCRIBERS.—John W. Walsh has been removed from this route in consequence of delinquencies. Our subscribers will please give us notice of any omissions until a new carrier shall have become acquainted with them all.

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be confined strictly to their regular business, and all other advertisements, not pertaining to their regular business as agreed for, to be paid extra.

Every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for.

SCHOOL BOOKS at New York Prices. A full assortment of all kinds now in use; and the best STATIONERY of every variety, for sale by

LEWIS ARUNDEL, or the Railroad of Life, by the author of Frank Fairleigh.

The International Magazine for September.